GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S RINGING TRUMPET CALL TO PUBLIC DUTY

The Gallant Hero of the "Rough Riders" on the Issues of the Campaign.

Full Text of the Magnificent Speech of New York's Favorite Son at the Opening of the Republican Campaign at Akron.

Akron, O., Sept. 21 .- (Special.)-The freat crowd of tens of thousands of eathusingue people today listened with a delight that frequently broke forth in tumultuous cheering and applause the address of Governor Roosevelt of New York on the issues of the campaign. The speech was a magnificent effort full of fire and earnestness and in every way worthy of the hero of

It is in full as follows: I come to speak to you today because we ecognize throughout the nation that the contest this year in Ohio is not, and cannot be anything but a national contest. It is tille to say it is local-yes, and worse than idle—it is dishonest to make such an asser-tion where the Democratic platform lays Ita especial stress upon national questions.

I intend to discuss the Issues raised and the issues avoided in this platform and by the chosen Democratic orators and repre Before doing so, however, I want, with all the emphasis at my cor mand, to point out to you one thing. The value of a political party, and the worth to the nation of a public man, must depend very largely upon their sincerity; and, in-deed, the worth of a nation can be to a certalo extent gauged by the sincerity it exacts from its public men and its parties. If a party raises an issue which it knows is a felse lanue, merely for the hope of carrying an election, then that party shows in most striking way that it is the enemy of the country and unfit to be intrusted with its government. The squaring of one's deeds with one's words is the quality above all others which we should exact from pub e men and from the spokesmen of great parties, whether these spokesmen appear upon the stump or speak through the platforms of their parties. If the spokesmen of a party do not and cannot believe what they say, whether in the way of denunciation or promise, and especially if they promise what they know they cannot perm, and what is palpably intended not to result in performance, but in vote-getting at the moment, then they insult the con-science and the intelligence of every free man fit to exercise a freeman's privilege.

Democratic Insincerity Now and in '61. This is just what the Democratic party is Ohlo have done at this time, and just what its leaders, national and local, from the top down, are doing when they speak on exon, on trusts and on free sliver. For an honest difference of opinion and belief we can all entertain the heartlest respect But when issues are raised in a purely dem agogic spirit, not with a view to bettering builty office for certain politicians, at no marter what ultimate cost to the propie, we have a right to denounce in the arrongest terms the men raising them. It is the sin-

ere belief of all right-minded men who have the welfare of the nation close at heart, that the position taken by the Ohio Democracy, speaking in reality for the national Democracy in this campaign, is one destructive of national prosperity at home and of national honor abroad. Moreever, it is impossible to avoid the conviction that their leaders know that this is true, but are willing to plunge the country into any disaster, provided only they can persuade a sufficlent number of dupes to put them where

they can gratify their greed for office-I should not use such language in an ordi-

nary political contest. I use it now as I should have used it had I been alive during the years of the civil war. The men whom we are now fighting champion a cause which in its essentials is the same as that championed by the dough face and the erhead 37 years ago. They vote the They mouth with hypocritical anxlety about a free press now as they did then. They attack the nation's credit and financial bonesty now as they did then; and exactly as in those days, when they struck at an evil, they struck at it insin-cerely, so they strike insincerely at any real abuse of the present time, offering no remedy, and standing ready to hamper those who would really offer one; and when they propose a remedy, it is a measure which puld aggravate ten times whatever of evil

There is not an issue they raise on which we are not more than anxious to meet them more than half way; and on at least one of the issues you will see that they will try more than a perfunctory repetition of their former position. They wish to discuss the question of trusts, an economic question and of expansion, which is really the question of upholding abroad the honor of and the interests of the nation, and of making us rise level to our duties as

world power.

They hope to avoid much discussion of the sliver question-much discussion of their advocacy of a dishonest dollar, trusting that thereby they shall be enabled to say to lievers in free silver that they heartly in favor of it, and yet to fool the men who stand for sound finance by ex-plaining to them that that question is really gated to the rear and is not a live issue. My fellow-citizens, it is, and it must be, a live lesse, an issue of vital and foremost importance to the welfare of this nation and of every man in it, and especially of main one of the chief of live issues until it abardoned or repudiated by the Democratic They cannot be both for and against free silver, said as long as they are for it, i makes no difference whether they shout or whisper their allegiance. In either case would have to turn their words into acts should they come into power; and both cames, therefore, the menace to the prosperity of the country and the welfare of its evizens are equally great.

I shall not go over with you the arguments ugainst a 48-cent dollar. Our opponents at the bottom of their hearts admit overwhelming force so entirely that they slare not try to meet them, and trust to be able to avoid them by clouding the issues and diverting the attention of the voters to other metters.

Country Above Party.

The salvation of this country lies to po small extent in the fact that while the bulk of our people fully appreciate the importt, yet that they put country

More than once in the past, when the leaders of a great party, drunk with madness, have followed a path that meant terrible disaster to the nation, the nation has naved by the fact that the heat men in

best men. So it was in the civil war, when Democrats honored themselves by standing by the country; and so it will be sincere lovges of the flag, upon all believers in national honesty and civic uprightness, upon all men who wish to bring about the betterment and uplifting of the mass of the people, to stand with us until the harestes for which our opponents now fight have been relegated to the unclean dust where they belong.

Democrats Propose No Remedy for Trusts Our opponents denounce trusts. But they make the situation ten times worse than at its worst it now is. I have read through carefully the speeches of Mr. Bryan and of his fellows to find out what they propose to do. I have found plenty of vague denunciation. I have not found so much as an at-

More and more as we study their speeche it must be impressed deeply upon us that they are not seeking to secure a remedy for the grave economic svils that have made hemselves manifest in connection with the huge industrial development, which we peak of as the "growth of trusts"; that they are not honestly striving for a remedy; that all they are seeking to do is to raise a cry which will inflame the people, that thereby they themselves may come back to They are not striving to benefit the people. They are striving to hoodwink the

In the Democratic platform in Ohio just two measures of relief are proposed: The first, that you should change the tariff because it favors trusts; and the second, that you should coin silver at the ratio of 16 to without regard to the action of any other

They pretend that the tariff favors trusts They know well that the greatest trusts in this country-the Standard Oli and the Su gar trusts-are utterly unaffected by the tariff. They know well that the trust with which there is the most widespread and deepest dissatisfaction, the Beef trust, is utterly unaffected by the tariff; and in my wn state, one of the largest trusts, the Ice trust (which is said to have as its most irdent anti-trust champion and advocate of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Richard Croker), is also sholly unaffected by the tariff.

They know all this, for they cannot but know it, if they possess the intelligence to draw up a platform; and yet they invelgh against the tariff, knowing what they say is false, because, us they have no remedy trust, by proposing a false remedy, they can mislead the people for their own benefit and to the people's destruction. Six years ago you were under a kind of tariff to which they now ask you to return. And you were suffering from the threat of free coloage-the threat which they now revive.

Are the people of this country so short sighted that they forget the miseries of six years ago? Do they forget the bread riots, the poverty, the squalld want, even of those able and auxious to work? I appeal to the evidence of your own senses. Are you, or years ago? The farmer, the tradesman, the man with the dinner pall, the wage worker, are these men as a whole better or work off than they were six years ago?

In a great community there is, and there always will be, individual suffering, no only among the shiftless and the ne'er-de weels, but at certain times and in certain places among the honest and industriouwith whom fate has gone hard. We cauno by any laws bring happiness and prosperlty to everyone, but We can do what the Rewise legislation and wise administration secure the chance for the great bulk of ou people to live out their lives and do their work with the odds as much as possible in their favor; the conditions as favorable as they can be made.

You cannot by law make a man prosper ous. You can only do what we have done give him the chance to become prosperous by his own exertious. But you can very readily by law take this chance away from him, and as sure as there is a sun in heaven, if you do what our opponents ask you to do, if you upset our present tariff policy and plunge us back into the economic chaos in which we were floundering six years ago, and if you upset our system of you will cast this country into a condition felt by all, but which will be felt most severely by the wage-workers, to whom foes especially appeal. Surely, the country has had enough of tariff tinkering by the opponents of a protective tariff.

Free Silver and the Wage-Earners.

The second great remedy they propose for trusts is the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 the coinage of a 48-cent dollar. They act nally propose to the people that, if the trusts deprive certain men of part of their carnings, or throw a certain body of men out of employment, this shall be remedied by decreeing that the men who still have employment shall be paid 48 cents on the

If they carry through their proposition, if they succeed in securing the free coinage of sliver, the effect would be Indeed disas trous upon the whole community; for there is, in spite of what demagogues may say, a real and ever present brotherhood of in-terest throughout this whole nation, from the top to the bottom, from the East to the West, from the North to the South, and you cannot cause widespread disaster to any one class without including other classes therein to n greater or less extent; but remember that the disaster would fall with most crushing weight, not upon the men against whom the demag gues rail, but upon the wage-workers, with whose interest they profess themselves to be primarily con-

The utter unsettlement of values consequent upon a complete upsetting of au financial system would give a great oppor ulator in the country, and probably the people who would suffer the least from it would be the very people who by combina tion have created the greatest trusts. They could, and they would partly protect themselves. Here and there they would even wring profit from themselves out of the distress caused to the multitude by the folly which have made them yield to the knavery of their demagogic advisers.

Wage-Earners Would Be Crushed by Fre

But the wage-earners, the wage-workers;

who would make it false to the past, false | there would be no help for them. No man having the currency kept at its full value as is the man who at the end of the week or at the end of the month is paid his earnings by another for whom he works. The big capitalist, a large share of whose expenses takes the form of wages, would be In other directions by the shrinking of the

amount he would have to pay out for wages; but the man who received these would not be compensated in any On him the blow would fall with crushing force, and for him there would be beolutely no offset. In the long run, it is not in the power of my men,or of any outside force, to lower the standard of living of the American working

nan, unless the American workingman do t himself. If the wage-workers act with wisdom and with forethought, if they show far-sighted prudence in their combinations, industrial and political, their ultimate welfare is assured. In the long cun, only the American workingman can hurt himself. Think of it, gentlemen! Do not accept merely my arguments; think yourselves whether and how you individually could be helped by having a 48-cent dollar.

the man with the dinner pall. Whatever is really for his welfare, for his permanen and ultimate welfare, is for the welfare of the community. And of all ways most sure ly to interfere with his material welfare ampering with the currency in which he is paid, is the surest. The banker, the manu facturer, the rich merchant, the large land owner, could get along after a fashion under the scourge of free coinage, but the la-boring man could not. The laboring man would go down to the level where you find ard metal.

Democracy's Quack Nostrum.

What would you think of the quack who administered a pill to cure a broken leg, and what would you think of the dupe who swallowed the pill in all seriousness? This is not an exact illustration of the conduct of our opponents in offering the free silver nostrum as a cure for trusts, only because the illustration is not nearly strong enough The pill might be harmless to the man with the broken leg, but free sliver would aggravate tenfold every evil the trusts have pro duced. What possible effect in controlling trusts could free sliver have? As it would out every dollar in half, it would make the total amount of capital put into the trusts reach a far higher nominal figure. Other wise it would not have the slightest possible effect upon them, good, bad or indiffer ent, save only as it brought financial ruln o everybody in the community.

In short, I want you to keep in mind, to think over the fact that the two remedies our opponents propose-altering the tariff and debasing the currency-could have no possible effect in abating the evils of the trusts, and could hure those who profit by the trusts only to the extent that they hurt community, from the capitalist to the day abover. And, furthermore, that together with this nullity of effect upon trusts would go immense and possibly irretrievable damage to those men on whose behalf they profess to be agitated. Of course, when tion of free coinage had ruines the whole business community, the trust owners the general punishment of all America. But they would not suffer as much as the wage worker, and the evils complained of would not be improved by so much as a hair's breadth.

Beforging the Minds of the People

Do not take my word for it. Think it out for yourselves. Try to think out any posaible way in which these so-called remedica will interfere with trusts, and then ponds deeply over the appalling disaster which wage-earning class. I repeat what I have good faith. Those who advance them inust sible effect upon the evils compisined of, even if they are too ignorant to realize the disasters that would follow in their wake and those that put them forth know that

Mr. Bryan has developed a visionary echeme of national supervision, a scheme of extreme centralization which would be usworkable at present and which might cause great havoc to industry.

What can you expect from political leaders who are not sincere in the remedies they propose? Who frame policies, not for the social and economic betterment of the peonle, but hoping to befor the minds of the people, and to get them to vote against the wn rest interests?

Now, I have dealt with the purely destructive arguments of the demagogue. I have shown that they do not propose one structive piece of legislation; that they propose merely to tear down the whole building, because there is a leak in the roof over one room; that not only are their proposals mischlevous, but that they selves must know that they are mischles ous, and have not even the poor apology of being sincere in their folly.

The Record in New York.

When it comes to seriously grappling with glib quack who says he can cure the disease out of hand, when he knows nothing and professes to know nothing about what it really is, but the man who patiently and faithfully starts to make a diagnosis of the case, and then to cure each bad feature as diagnosis reveals its existence.

Let me illustrate what I am about to say recently occurred in my own state. For a number of years the Democratic party New York state has posed as the especial enemy of corporate wealth, and in its plat forms has denounced monopolists, trusts rich corporations and the like, and bid strongly for the vote of the workingman The Republican party, I am glad to say has not gone on the principle of promising impossibilities with the hope of getting votes, but has promised what it could per form and has made its performance square

fully with its promise.

We never posed as the enemy of the rich merely said, and we meant what we said. poor should be treated silke; the corporation safe-guarded when it did weil; me pay its just obligations whether it did well or III; and if it did iii, brought to summary justice. During the time that the Democrats were in power, not one effective law they could not protect themselves. They was put upon the statute books to carry the rank would suffer more than any other men and out the threats they made. As a matter of cash them

fact, their threats were so large and vague, their promises so ample and incapable of fulfillment, that there was not one thing they could do which would in any way meet

the expectations they had aroused.

We came is, not promising the milleunium; not saying we could remove all the inequalities which have exleted on this earth aface. our skin-class ancestors came out of their caves, but bent upon doing what is us lay to dighten to some extent the burden of injustice; to make conditions a little fairer, a little more equal. In consequence, we not have put upon the statute books for the first time in New York's history laws which ninke the heritage of the rich man pay a reasonable toll to the state before passing to his hele; laws which make corporation pay to the state for the privileges they have obtained; and finally, a law which incures that the franchise helders who have recelved their franchises from the public shall pay the full and just amount which the privilege we have given them entitles us to

The inheritance tax, the corporation tax, the franchise tax, are one and all our handl-work; the handlwork of our party; of our party as it is now, as I appeal to you for it now; and they represent the first great at-tempt that has been made in New York state to meet the new conditions caused by the upgrowing of great corporations, the exploitation of municipal franchises. In each instance, and especially in passing the franchise tax, in which I had the honor as govthe epposition of the great and wealthy corporations; of those very corporations which our opponents delight to describe as the money power. We disregarded their opposias fearlessly as we would have championed them if we had thought them right. We did no injustice. We simply remedled in-

What we promise is what we have act ually done in New York, not only as regards corporations, but as regards labor legislation. Our opponents in New York promised very much, but all that they promlegislation ised it was impossible to do, and so they

It has been the Republican constitutions convention, the Républican legislatures and the Republican executives to whom nine tenths of the best labor laws put upon the statute books of New York state have been due. We abolished the contract labor sys-tem; we established inspection of factories and the bureau of labor statistics; the eight-hour law; the law providing for the abelition of sweat shops; in short, every labor measure has been initiated and put through by us. At best, our opponents have followed in our footsteps, and often, as was the case inst year, when both branches of the legislature and the executive were in our hands, the whole work has been done by us. The board of mediation and arbitration has for the first time become a live factor in the are controlled; the eight-hour law is enforced. In our state convicts do not com-pete with free labor, and the bureau of lafor statistics and the factory inspect department work practically hand in hand with the foremost representatives of the wage-workers to do all that can be done in the interests of labor.

Squaring Performance With Promise Again let me remind you that what I lay mphasis on is that in New York state, with the legislation of which I am best acwe have, in upholding the interests of labor by legislation and administra tion, and in controlling corporations and making them deal justly with individuals and the public, not only done more than our opponents, but also unlike our opponents, we have made our performance

equare with our promises. We have been able to do this very largely of the demagague, and to make promises in-capable of fulfillment, meant not to be fulfilled, but to help carry an election. In ponents cannot be trusted, and the differ ence between being trustworthy and untrustworthy is so great as to swamp all other differences

What is true of New York is true of the rest of the country, and what is true of in or legislation and of the control of corporations, will be true of frusts.

In other words, instead of trying to incite one class against another, instead of indulg-ing in mere denunciation of one class of people, or of making impossible promises to practical common sense fashion to face the study them; not to try to solve them by crude legislation entered into before we really knew what we had to encounter, but when we once had satisfied ourselves as to the facts, to bring in the remedy the facts called for.

Solution of the Trust Problem

Just exactly this will be done with the trusts. It will need the best ability we can produce, and, above all, it will need integrity, sober good sense and freedom from motional demagogy.

The man who promises you that at one

stroke he can solve so vast and difficult problem, promises you what he knows he annot fulfill and shows that he thinks bu ill of your intelligence when he makes the

ise we will do. The problem will be solved, and it will be solved, not by our foes, but by us. Just as in New York state the problem of adequately taxing the great corporations, of adequately taxing wealth has been solved by the Republican party-not the Democratic; so as well in the nation as will provide the remedies that can be provided against the evils the trusts have rought in their train.

We seek to amellorate and curb abuse and not to destroy what may be useful. Our opponents take refuge in destruction only, and not a few of the laws they pro pose against trusts, if put on the statute books, would destroy the right of labor mions to exist, or of small tradesmen or farmers to band together.

We shall do all in our power to destroy anything that upholds monopoly, that artificially lowers wages or artificially increases prices or puts it in the hands of one man or one set of men to become absolute in any branch of business. We will interfere with these evils in any way we can. But we will find out how best and most wisely we do act, our action shall be effective. No Dishonor to American Arms.

Our opponents throughout the nation, and lo particular here in Ohio, propose as a method of stracking trusts to meddle with the tariff, which would mean economic dis aster to the masses, and to debase the coin age, which, in addition to even more frightful economic disaster, would mean national

When they come to the seco their platform, the question of expansion they advocate the dishonor of the American arms and the trailing of the American fine in the dust. They place themselves out the rank of proper party opponents make themselves marely the enemies of

The other day Ohlo sent to New York a prophet of Mr. Bryan's new disponsation in the shape of Congressman Lents, who di-vided his time between fervent hopes for the success of Againside, and, therefore, for the ruln of the American army in the Philippines, and the firmly expressed conviction that the mantle of Washington and of Lin-coln had fallen upon the shoulders of ex-Governor Aligeld. Truly, Mr. Bryan's new dispensation begins with a queer catalogue of saints when they canonize Aguinaldo as

hero and Altgold as a sage. The combination is entirely appropriate. Those who would encourage anarchy at home most naturally strike hands with the enemies of our country abroad. The friend of the bomb-thrower and his apologists are doing what is fit and mete when they strike hands across the seqs with those who are fighting our soldiers in foreign lands. Fundamentally the causes which they champlon are the same. The step from encour aging the assessination of the guardians of the law at home to the aiding and abetting of the shooting down of our soldiers abroad is but a short one; and it matters little whether the encouragement be given by the exercise of the pardoning power, by raving speeches upon the platform, or by the circulation of silly documents composed by men too feeble to accomplish the mischles they design.

No Honor Except Through Victory.

Make no mistake! In the Philippines we are at war with an enemy who must be put down. It is absolutely impossible to save our honor except through victory, and it is equally impossible to win peace, to restore order in the islands, or to prepare the way for self-government there save through vic-

Every argument that our opponents make now is exactly such as if they were logical they would make on behalf of the Sloux Indiana in South Dakota or the Apachee in New Mexico, and such as they actually did make at the outbreak of the civil war If we have no moral right to interfere in the Philippines then we have no moral right to interfere in an Indian reservation. If we have no right in Luson and should leave it to the Tagels, then we have no right in Alaska and should leave it to the Indians and Esquimeux.

Not one argument can be made for the proposed line of conduct in the one case that does not apply with exactly as much force to the other. People tell you that the Filipinos are fighting for independence. This was exactly what the copperheads of 1861 and of the Confederates. Here, in Ohlo, Vallandigham ran on the issue that the war was a failure and that the indeendence of the Southern states should be ncknowledged.

The feeble Vallandighams of today take the same position, and if Ohio is true to the great memories of her past, she will give the same answer now that she gave then. No man can besitate in this struggle and ever afterward call bimself a American and a true patriot. He must stand by the fing. He must uphold the honor and the interest of the nation, and the only way in which he can stand by the one and uphold the other is to overwhelm the party that assails both. Democracy's Creed of Shame.

Undying shame shall be his portion if he loss not stand with us at this crisis. There is no man living now who has anything but a feeling of respect for the guilant Con-federates who showed their sincerity in the appeal to arms and valigntly risked their ives for what they mistakenly thought to be the right; but scant, indeed, is our sympathy for their Northern allies who sat at some and talked treason but never exposed their bodies to the risk of paying for their

The same burden of shame rests on the nen who preach the creed of the weakling and the coward in their own safe home ly in the tropic islands of the Eastero seas, and are bearing forward the flag of our country in a cause that is not only the cause of America, but the cause of civiliza ion and humanity. the cause of the very islanders who are ig norantly bearing arms against us.

Two facts must be emphasized: First that out of the present situation, the only honorable and humane way is to put down armed resistance to the Philippines and establish a government of orderly justice and, in the second place, that this situation inevitably arose out of the war and could not have been avoided save by shamefu conduct on our part. You will meet short sighted people who say that Dewey, after ed away from Maulia bay. Of course, such conduct was impossible.

We Have to Pinish What We Regue It is not too much to say that such cor duct would have been infamous. Either the islands would have been left to their own fate had such a course been followed. In which case a series of bloody massaccer: would have taken place and the war be would have dragged along its wretched length until some outside interference tool place; or elm, what is far more probable as Dewey's fleet sailed out, the some European power would have sailed in, and we should have had the keen mortification of seeing the task which we shrank from begun by some nation which did not distrust its own powers, which had the courage to dare to be great.

Dewey had to stay and we had to finish

the job we had begun. The talk shout the Filipinos having practically achieved their independence is, of course, the veriest nonsense. Aguinaldo, who has turned against us, owed his return to the islands to us. It was our troops and not the Filipines who onquered the Spaniards, and as a consequence, it was to us the islands fell, and we shall show ourselves not merely weaklings unfit to take our place among the the cause of the advancement of mankind if we flinch from doing aright the task which destiny has intrusted to our hand. We have no more right to leave the Fillpines to butcher one another and sink slowly back into savagery than we would have the right, in an excess of sentimentality, to deciars the Sloux and Apaches free to expel all white settlers from the lands they once held. The Filipinos offer excellent material brought up to the level of self-government but at present they cannot stand alone for any length of time.

The Weakling Screed of the Antis. A weak petion can be pardoned for giving up a work which it does badly, but a strong

nation cannot be pardoned for flinchin are attendant difficulties and hardships. The century which is just closing has seen what the century which is opening will surely also see-vast strides in civiliz tion, the result of the conquest of the world's waste spaces, the result of the ex-pansion of the great masterful, ruling races of the world. There is much prattie and pratilers so ignorant as not to know that the existence of the United States is due to the greatest application of the expansion policy which the world has over seen?

If our forefathers who came over the seas to settle in the vast wooded wilderness along the Atlantic seaboard nearly two centuries ago had been as timid as those degenerate descendants of theirs who now

ground of the red men. Russia has ex-pguded in Asia, England in Asia, Africa and stralls, and France and Germany in Africa, all with the strides of giants during the years that have just passed. In every instance the expansion has taken place because the race was a great race. It was a sign and proof of greatness in the expand-ing nation; and, moreover, bear in mind that in each instance it was of incalculable benefit to mankind.

Expansion the Law of Progress

In Australia a great slater commonwealth to our own has sprung up. In India a peace like the Reman peace has been established, and the country made immeasurably better. So it is to Sgypt, in Algiere and at the Cape, while filberia, before our very eyes is being changed from the sent of wandering tribes of ferocious nomads into a great civilized country.

When great nations fear to expand, shrink from expansion, it is because their greatness is coming to an end. Are we still in the prime of our lusty youth, still at the be-ginning of our giorious manhood to sit down among the outworn peoples, to take our place with the weak and craven?

A thousand times no! A thousand times rather face any difficulty—rather meet and overcome any danger—than turn the gener-ons and vigorous blood of our national life into the narrow channels of ignominy and fear. Our opponents are fighting against the stars in their courses, for they are striving to bring dishonor upon the Ameri-can republic. They can qualify, refice, differentiate and differ all they wish, but of hostility to the flag, of hostility to our sailors and soldiers, of hostility to the greatness of the nation—the greatness of the race.

The other day, in New York, a Democratic club started to call tiself the Dewey club and had to abandon the name because the members quarreled so among themselves— half of them repudiating Dewey because he was an expansionist. Think of it! They dared not call themselves after the greatest hero, military or naval, whom we have produced stoce the civil war because they not loyal to the policy for which that hero stood; to the policy which he has done so much to put into effect. Ohio's Battle a National Contest.

My fellow-citizens, this contest of yours in Ohlo is no mere state contest. It is a

cial dishonesty and of national dishonor. We take up the glove that they throw

We take up the glove that they throw down. We meet them on every point. We stand for a continuation of the conditions which have brought prosperity to us. We stand for an intelligent effort to wipe out any wrong that may arise without substituting a teriold greater cvii. Finally, we stand for upholding the traditional American policy of defending the honor of the American people in the face of any foreign

can policy of defending the honor of the American people in the face of any foreign foe and of giving free outlet to the vigorous and shounding strength of the sation. We follow the policy which under Weshington secured us the navigation of the Missiasippi and the peopling of the wildernass up to its shoes; which under Jefferson secured the expansion of the United States sured the expansion of the United States through the Louisiana purchase to the fat ores of Oregon; which under his successors secured our expansion into Texas and California; which as late as the days of Seward secured our expansion into Alaska. Four years ago the very people who now cry out against the Philippines were crying out over Hawall and demanding (and for the moment succeeding in the demand) that our flag should be hauled down where it had once been hoisted. Now Hawaii is ours and its coming in has not caused a rippie of trouble, and who would think of giving it up?

If we flinch from doing our task in the face of the nations, if we fice from the Phillooines, we shall have written a shameful page in the history of our country, a page which our sons and grandsons will rend with bowed heads. I verily believe that the shame and anger such action would arous In our bosoms would force us in a few brief years again to tread the path upon which we have now entered, only the delay would increase beyond measure the difficulty and danger. We cannot shrink from doing the to see it done by stronger bands, and to admit that we are not in the first rank among nations. Surely no American worthy the name will make such an admission

'In the present crisis we appeal not merely to party, but beyond party; we appeal to all good citizens, to all patriotic Americans, to stand with us as we uphold financial in-tegrity and the conditions which make for material prosperity st home; as we uphold the honor of the flag and the laterests of the nation abroad.

HAVE MET

Fate of Public Men Who Oppose War.

Ohio Congressmen Antagonistie to Mexican War Were Left at Home.

"Opposition to a war that the government may be engaged in, by public men of more or less prominence, is not a new thing in the history of the republic," said Representative Walter L. Weaver of Ohio, who was at the Raieigh hotel the past few days, "and, as a rule, there has been but one result to this opposition-they have found themselves retired to restful political obscurity in short order. The home Tories of the revolution had but little prominence in our affairs after the cene at Yerktown. The individuals called 'Blue Light Federalists' were out of a job when we forced England to recognize our claims in 1812. During the Mexican struggle a number of prominent men in our country not only declared that the war was unjustified, but openly desired the defeat of our arms And it is within the memory of thousands yet living that many alleged patriots loudly clamored for peace at any price, even at the cost of the disruption of the Union.

PRECEDENTS IN 1812.

"So it speaks well for the patriotism of the country that where a prominent man fails to support his government when loyalty and good citizenship dictate that he should do so, he is either retired to private life or returned by an indignant constituency with a great ly reduced majority. Instances of thi ort are numerous. In the Twelfth congrees John Randolph of Roanoke, a brgist light in a most illustrious and patriotic family, introduced a resolu-tion in the house declaring it to be in-expedient for the United States to declare war against Great Britain. Of course it was defeated, and at the next election thereafter, when he was again a candidate, this time on a peace platform, he was opposed to John Eppes, a relative of Thomas Jefferson, on a platform sustaining the government on the war issue, and Randolph was de-feated in pronounced fashion. On the other hand, John C. Calhoun opposed Randolph's resolution in one of the best and most brilliant speeches of his life and most brilliant speeches of his life and was overwhelmingly elected to the ext congress and to the Fourt heat congress and to the Fourteenth. He aterward became secretary of war, vice president, secretary of state and was in the United States senate when he died. In comparison, the career of Randolph from the time he opposed the war of 1812 to the hour of his death was most checkered one. His series of a most checkered one. His series of defeats began with the resolution that he introduced in that war congress. CORWIN'S GREAT MISTAKE,

"The Mexican war furnished an example in the person of Thomas Corwin of Ohio. The state was just coming into prominence us a political factor. It had given the first of its line of illustrious som to the presidency, William Henry given the first of its line of illustrious soes to the presidency, William Henry Harrison, and succeeding him in the hearts of the people stood Corwin, who had risen from the ranks and shared honors with him. He had been a legislator, member of congress, and governor of the state, being elected to the last, office by what was her the phenomena. office by what was then the phenomenal resionity of 19,690 votes. In 1845 he came to the senate, and he was looked upon as the logical successor, by the people and the politicians, to President Tyler.

"But at the very beginning of his senstorial career, virtually, he made the mistakes of opposing the Mexican war, and his drawn was the state of the sense and his dream was shattered forever and aye. It is true that the records of congress do not show that he arraigned the administration for its conduct of the war, nor that at any time he falled to provide means by his vote for the prosecution of that struggle, but it was well understood by his constituents that he was not in sympashy with his gov-ernment and his country on that mat-ter, and although continuing in public life, he was under a cloud, and in his hat moments bliterly declared it to be the one great mistake that marred his political career. His people forgave him for the genius he represented, but they could not forget that he failed to fully support the government in its bour of need.

OHIO CONGRESSMEN RETURED.

three representatives from Ohio who were not only opposed to that war in sentiment, but with eleven others in the bouse voted against its declaration. They were Joseph Vance, Columbus Delano and Joshua Giddings. The first two closed their congressional careers with the term they were then serving, Giddings continuing in congress because he and his constituents were one on the question of opposition to human slavery, his being the great abolition district of the state.

"Among the 14 members above mentioned was a Mr. Severance of Maine, who, like certain persons in these days,

who, like certain persons in these days, was wont to give utterance to his pessimistic views in the public press. On May 15, 1846, he published a letter in the old National Intelligencer of this city, in which he said, among other things: I believe that the Mexicains on the Rio Grarde have, been acting strictly in self-defence, and if they have on the Rio Grande have, been acting strictly in self-defender, and if they have made a manly resistance to General Taylor, they are to be honored and applauded for doing so. * * The war has not been commenced by Mexico, but by the president of the United States, without the authority of congress and without any necessity. These sentiments produced an indignant outburst from the patriots in congress, and he was lashed by eloquent tongues for his treasonable utterances, iAs we read these sentiments we cannot help being struck with their similarity to the utterances of certain alleged patriots in this country at this hour. So close is the resemblance that were it not for the fact that at least some of these latter-day critics have at times in the past given evidence of originality, we would be almost tempted to charge them with plagisgism. I may add that the people of Mr. Severance's district promptly retired him from congress at the next election, and thus closed his opportunity of giving aid and comfort to the enemy in time of war." SHOULD PROVE A WARNING.

Mr. Weaver says that these instances should prove a warning to those con-gressmen from Ohio and elsewhere who are now supporting Aguinaldo and nouncing the president. "I can quote," he said, "another incident of value to Ohlo men who are opposed to the Phi-ippine war. In 1846, old Senator Thurman attacked the position of a peace colleague in language that closely up-plies to the present hour. Speaking of this colleague's constituents, he said: Instead of hearing him vindicate his country from the charge of being the aggressor, they have heard him loudly accuse its president of having wantonly and wickedly produced the war; instead of hearing him speak of it as a defense of our rights, they have heard him speak of it as a war of plunder and aggrandisement on our part; instead of hearing him treat it as a struggle forced on us against our will, they have heard him declare that it was a unconstitutionally made by our magistrate: instead of hearing maintain that justice is on the side of his own nation, they have seard him affirm that she is prosecuting "an un-righteous, unholy and damnable war." "These are virile, patriotic words than sprang from a loyal brain, and are wor-thy of adoption by those who are endeavoring to promulgate unpatriotic doctrines."-Washington Post (Dem.)

BRIDGE COP WORRIED BY CRANKS

Woman Tries to Convince Him That the Structure Must Fall.

A policeman who had been on the Brooka policeman who had been on the Brook-iyn bridge since the consolidation mays: "It'll be a good thing when they get that other bridge done. It'll divide the crank traffic with this one. The bridge crank lives longer than any other I ever had anything to do with. Even people who are not crazy come on here and get to acting queer before they get off. Some people talk and act as if this bridge was built to be

jumped from, and nothing else,
"One of the curious kind that the bridge
has developed is the woman who firmly believes that the bridge must fall some day, She's got it figured out. She knows how She's got it figured out. She knows how much strain at one point must weaken the bridge somewhere elee. She's showed me her figures on it several times. She says every part of a structure must bear its proportion of the weight. She says that's a what you may call it in me thematics. She says this bridge wasn't made to haid up everything, and she has showed me sveral places where the girders have vibrated. She says there's a law of vibration. Everything has got to vibrate more or less, she says. I think she has it herself, up here," tapping his head.

"It I've got to stay here I'm going to sak the commissioners to put up some tablets slong the way, like these, for manner Here's where So and-so fumped; No, his wasn't hurted; It can't break down; Lightship wonth that it; Resp of the railing; Jumpers will be erreated.

"That's as far as I've got. Int belyeous me and you I don't want to stay here. I'm getting so that when I meet it man et wonder if they would fine I'm of day, I wonder if they would fine I'm of day, I wonder if they would fine I'm of day, I wonder if they would fine I has a far as I've got. Int belyeous me and you I don't want to stay here. I'm getting so that when I meet it man et wonder if they would fine I'm of day, I wonder if they would fine I has I'm of day, I wonder if they would fine I has a far as I've got in the girley.